

Coverage of Altruistic Work of Industrial Workers of Fergana Region during the Second World War on the Pages of Frontline Newspapers

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Abstract: In the article, the contribution of workers and employees of the industry of Fergana region to the great victory over fascism and Japanese militarism is highlighted in the letters, news and articles from frontline newspapers published in Uzbek language on the fronts of the Second World War.

Keywords: war, heavy industry, light industry, fascism, militarism, military enterprises, plant, factory, metallurgy, front newspapers.

Introduction. During the Second World War, the industry and workers of Uzbekistan had a significant contribution to the historic victory over Nazi Germany and militaristic Japan. During the war years, employees and workers who worked in the industry of Uzbekistan showed high awareness and organization and did everything necessary for victory. One of these tasks was to put the republic's economy on a military track, to build a powerful military economy capable of ensuring the army's victory over the enemy.

Literature review. The situation was extremely difficult. The fact is that before the war, 68% of iron, 58% of steel, and 60% of aluminum produced in the Soviet Union were obtained from the western regions. A large number of heavy industrial enterprises of defense importance were also located in the western regions. Now these areas were occupied by Nazis in a short time. The task was to quickly compensate for this huge loss and establish industrial production that would ensure victory over the enemy. In this regard, the role and weight of the Uzbek SSR was certainly great. In the first year of the war, 308 factories and enterprises were brought to the Central Asian republics from the central regions of the Union. In particular, 104 factories were moved to Uzbekistan. It was possible to launch the mentioned enterprises in a very short period of time. By the end of 1941, 50 such enterprises were put into operation, and the rest began to produce products for the needs of the front from the beginning of 1942 [1.20].

In October 1941, the Tashkent Aviation Plant was established on the basis of the factory moved from the city of Khimki, Moscow region. This factory produced fighter planes for the front.

On the basis of the special decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan on August 25, 1941, a republican government commission was established to manage the work of industrial enterprises. This commission dealt with issues of military surveillance of the republic's industry. As a result, industrial enterprises working for peaceful purposes before the war were transformed into enterprises producing military equipment and weapons in a short period of time. By the end of 1941, 300 plants and factories in Uzbekistan began to produce weapons and ammunition for the Red Army[2.447]. The first priority was to provide the necessary fuel, electricity and metal for defense industry enterprises.

During the war, the workers of Uzbekistan carried out a number of activities in the development of the chemical industry, building materials industry, textile, footwear, light and food industry, local and cooperative industry, and transport networks. The total output of the Uzbek SSR industry increased 7 times in 1945 compared to 1940, including heavy industry production 4

times, machine building industry 13.4 times[2.447].

Discussion and result. During the war, new industrial centers appeared on the map of Uzbekistan: Chirchik, Ohangaron, Bekabad, Yangiyol and other industrial cities. The city of Tashkent has become one of the major industrial centers. Thus, during the war years, the industry of Uzbekistan delivered 2,090 aircraft, 17,342 aircraft engines, 2,318,000 aerial bombs, millions of mines, shells, grenades and other weapons and ammunition to the front. Light industrial enterprises produced products worth 443.3 million soums for the needs of the front[3.358]. This is a great and worthy contribution of Uzbekistan's industrialists to the defeat of Nazi Germany. The selfless work of these Uzbek industrialists was also covered in the pages of the newspapers published during those infamous war years on the battlefields of the Second World War.

During the war, 14 front and 2 divisional newspapers were published in Uzbek. Newspapers such as "Front Haqiyat", "Red Soldier Haqiyat", "Red Army", "For the Honor of the Motherland", "Suvorovchi", "For the Motherland", "Forward to Victory", "Bong", "Forward against the Enemy". On the basis of these frontline newspapers and materials from their pages, professor Rustambek Shamsutdinov's "Akademnashr" publishing house published five volumes of books entitled "The Second World War and Frontline Newspapers" in 2017 and 2020. Based on some news and information from the front newspapers on the pages of this book, we want to dwell on some aspects of the worthy contribution of the workers and employees of the industry of Fergana region to the victory over Nazi Germany and Japanese militarists in 1941-1945.

On March 5, 1944, for the first time in the history of Uzbekistan, the first metallurgical plant in the republic was put into operation and joined the ranks of enterprises operating during the war years. In fact, during the war years, the non-ferrous metallurgical industry of our republic grew 6 times. In the construction of the plant, along with the entire population of Uzbekistan, builders and carpenters from Ferghana worked selflessly. News about this was published in the front newspapers at the same time.

The good news about the commissioning of the plant will spread even to the distant lands. On March 19, 1944, issue 18 (101) of "Suvorovchi" newspaper published in Uzbek language on the Second Baltic Front, the news published under the title "The great victory of the Uzbek people" mentions the commissioning of the Bekabad metallurgical plant. It appeals to the fighters and puts forward the following ideas to encourage them: The Uzbek people are celebrating historic days. Uzbekistan metallurgical plant, the first in Central Asia, was built and put into operation. The party and the government accepted the request of the Uzbek people to build a metallurgical plant. All the power of the mountain wealth of Uzbekistan will be rained down on the enemy's head like a bullet.

Creative work is heating up in Mirzachol steppe. Masters of public construction, builders of the Great Fergana Canal, thousands of people came out to the desert. The construction of large stone roads, railway tracks, mechanics workshops, sleeping areas began.

The whole nation took part in this grand construction. Before long, the long pipes of the marten furnace rose to the sky on the banks of the ancient Syrdarya. A wonderful factory, a beautiful city came into being...

Uzbek warriors!

May you be pleased with the news that a metallurgical plant has been built in Uzbekistan. Your parents and sisters and wives are working tirelessly to hasten the victory over the enemy without counting the time and sparing no effort.

Let us also constantly improve our military knowledge and skills, let us learn to fight like our enemy glorious guardsmen. Let's make good use of the wonderful technology entrusted to us by our people...

Let us respond to the selfless work of our people with new combat victories. Let's increase our

blow to the enemy more and more! As can be seen from this petition, all the people of Uzbekistan, including the residents of Fergana region, worked selflessly in the construction of this industrial enterprise.

During the war years, the workers and servants of the light industry of Uzbekistan, with their selfless work, provided the fighters with food and clothes on time, and contributed a significant share to the victory. In this field, the industrialists of the Fergana region were among the leaders among the industrialists of the Republic.

On February 26, 1944, in accordance with the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, a large group of employees of the textile industry was awarded with orders and medals of the Soviet Union for their good performance of government tasks related to the provision of clothing to the Red Army and for the implementation of special tasks of the Red Army command. Among the awardees, there are many people from the textile industry of Uzbekistan SSR, among them there is also a representative from Fergana region, which is proof of our opinion.

This is what was published in the newspaper "For the sake of the country". Among those awarded with the Order of Lenin for their selfless work are Oltinbek Nuraliev, Chief Engineer of the Khorezm Cotton Processing Trust, Khadicha Solikhojhaevalar, head of the Stalin Textile Combine in Tashkent; Tursinoy Okhunova, the foreman of the Ferghana felting factory, Mukumjon Yusupova, the foreman of the Tashkent cotton factory, and many others were among those who were awarded the Order of the "Mekhnat Kyzil Bairak" [8.62].

During the war years, many new vocational schools were opened in order to provide the existing industrial enterprises in Fergana region with working specialists. For example, in the "New Vocational School" section of the "Jonajon Vatanizmida" newspaper of January 6, 1945, No. 1 (207), the 13th Vocational School was established to prepare turners, locksmiths, blacksmiths, and electricians for cotton factories in Fergana. . One of the best buildings in the city was given to the vocational school. A large club with a film apparatus is being equipped to organize the cultural recreation of students[9.122], he informs. It can be seen that the existing factories in the region have been very effective in providing the factories with sufficient qualified workers.

During the war years, the production of food industry products in Fergana region also developed to some extent. A vivid example of this is the activity of the sugar production enterprise in the city of Ko'kan of the region. The labor activity of the enterprise and its benefits were reported in letters and news on the front pages of newspapers. For example, on January 18, 1944, number 5 (85) of the Uzbek-language newspaper "Bong" published on the Far East Front, under the heading "In Uzbekistan" in the article "Three times more sugar was cooked than last season", the sugar factories of Uzbekistan used a million quintals of sugar beets. . Three times more sugar was obtained than in the 1942-1943 season. The percentage of sugar output from beets has doubled from last year. The average amount of sugar output this year at the Ilgor Kokan plant is about 10 percent.

Delivery of sugar beets to the preparation points continues. Factories will work for another month and a half. During this period, they cook several hundred thousand pounds of sugar [9.374], - the information was printed from.

On August 27, 1945, the Council of People's Commissars of the Uzbek SSR made important decisions regarding the continuous supply of food to the population in Uzbekistan. In particular, the decision approved the schedule of reconstruction of the existing oil production enterprises in the republic. It is recommended to increase the production capacity of such enterprises as soon as possible. Therefore, the "Komunar" factory in Samarkand was transferred to the production of spare parts necessary for the equipment of oil factories.

In order to increase the efficiency of oil production in all oil factories, the issues of improving the production skills of young workers and their retraining are set. The Council of People's Commissars demanded from the managers of the oil factories to improve the household service

for the workers and specialists.

In the chart, measures were taken to increase soap production. It was decided to organize the production of bulk containers at the Fergana oil plant in order to facilitate the shipment of soap produced in Fergana, Kokan and Andijan factories. News about this was also published in the next issues of "Bong" newspaper.

Conclusion. During the war years, Uzbekistan's production capacity, material and financial resources and labor force were focused on the production of military products. Although not all industrial enterprises specialized in the production of military products, the production of various weapons, military equipment and their spare parts grew in the republic. Due to the increase in military production, it was possible to replace the tanks, artillery, and aircraft lost in the first months of the war, and to increase the strategic reserves. In this way, the industrialists of Uzbekistan, including the industrialists of Fergana region, contributed their significant share to the victory over Nazi Germany and Japanese militarists in the Second World War.

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